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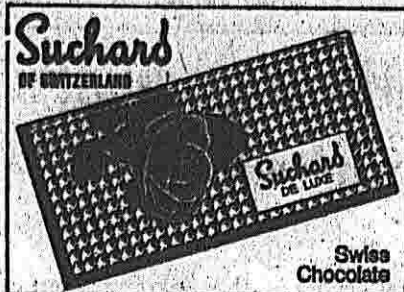
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THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. V, NO. 141.

KABUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1966, SUNBULA 22, 1345, S.H.

Price Af. 3

Parwan Ag. Bank Branch Plans To Store Fertilisers

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—The branch of the Agricultural bank in Parwan province has decided to store some fertilisers for distribution to the farmers of the province next year.

A sufficient quantity of ammonium nitrate, sulfur phosphate, and powder of sulfur will be stored by the bank. Experiments carried out show good results in increasing agricultural

productivity by using these fertilisers. The branch of the bank which was established in the province 11 years ago has distributed about nine and a half million afghanis to the farmers to irrigate their lands, get back mortgaged property or increase the production of their gardens.

The ten-year loans have been granted to the farmers in Parwan, Kapisa and Bamyan provinces.

Out of the loans given, Mohammad Yusuf Ghyasi, the director of the bank in the province said, about nine million afghanis has been repaid. Only 20 farmers have not yet repaid their loans, he said.

So far this year, he said, 50,692 grams of sulfur, 47,779 grams ammonium nitrate, 4,200 tablets to prevent liver worms in animals, 132 pounds DDT and two spraying machines have been distributed among the farmers in the capital or other parts of the Parwan province.

Arabs Discuss Middle East Power Balance

CAIRO, Sept. 13, (DPA).—The 46th session of the Arab League Council, which opened here Saturday, will have completed its work Wednesday, Radio Cairo said Monday.

Arab League Deputy Secretary-General Sayed Nofal announced that the political committee had finished discussing all points on its agenda and taken the necessary decisions. The decisions will, however, not be made public before the end of the council session.

The committee disapproved of the British "acts of aggression" against the Arab Republic of Yemen and expressed itself in favour of support for Yemen.

The political committee turned against assertions spread by "certain western powers" that the balance of powers in the Middle East must be kept up.

That, the committee said, was merely a pretext to arm Israel.

The Secretary-General said the committee discussed Monday the various aspects of the Palestine problem in general, and the Arab assets in Israel in particular.

In this connection the report had been examined which the Arab League had submitted on the subject. It had been approved.

Also approved was the report of the host countries of Palestine refugees on the policy of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

Nofal said the political committee decided to counteract the attempts of the United States to withdraw aid from those Palestine refugees who were serving with the Palestine liberation army and the U.S. intention to cut down its contribution towards the budget of UNRWA.

Nofal said the committee had had before it a letter from the legitimate ruler of Sharyah (on the Persian Gulf who was ousted by the British), Sheikh Sark Bin Sultan el-Kassimi, in which he pointed to the Arab states obligation to maintain the "Arab character of the gulf" and to counteract British and Iranian attempts to turn the area into a new Palestine.

Indian Delegation Meets Dr. Hakimi

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—The three-member Indian health delegation which arrived in Kabul Sunday to discuss the construction of a one-hundred bed children's hospital which will be built and equipped through Indian assistance yesterday met Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi, Deputy Minister of Public Health in his office.

The delegation is here to discuss matters related to construction of the building, provision of equipment and training of the personnel required for the hospital with the authorities in the Ministries of Planning, Health and other sources.

DeGaulle Winds Up World Tour; The Test Was "Clean"

PARIS, September 13, (DPA).—President Charles de Gaulle of France was on his way home today from his three-week tour around the world.

The General, who took off Monday night from the advance base of the French atomic test site in the Pacific, Hao Atoll, to fly to Guadeloupe in the Caribbean, will travel straight to Paris with only one short stopover at Pointe a Pitre, capital of Guadeloupe.

He is due in Paris Tuesday night—one day later than originally planned, due to the post-

ponement by 24 hours because of bad weather of the Mururoa atom bomb test.

Defence Minister Pierre Messmer, who is accompanying de Gaulle on the last stages of the trip, said Monday the test watched by de Gaulle Sunday had been most successful.

To complete the current series, two more test explosions would be made when bombs with a greater explosive power than that of Sunday would be fired.

American planes took samples of radiation from Sunday's French nuclear test watched by President de Gaulle, according to informed sources in Papeete, a-hiti.

(Continued on page 4)

Cornerstone For Exchange Laid

KABUL, September 13, (Bakhtar).—Communications Minister Abdul Karim Hakim yesterday laid the foundation stone of a telephone exchange station in Puli Charkhi. The station will be built in six months at a cost of one million afghanis by Shirkate Tamirati, an Afghan Construction Company.

The station will accommodate 200 telephones and it will be linked by a 100 line carrier cable with the main exchange station in Kabul. Deputy Minister of Communication Eng. Mohammad Azim Geran and some other officials of the Ministry of Communications were also present at the foundation stone laying ceremony.

Shah Wali Khan Ghazi Back In Kabul City

KABUL, September 13, (Bakhtar).—HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, who was convalescing according to the instructions of his doctor in Paghman returned to Kabul yesterday. The Marshal's health has improved.

Majority Govt. For Rhodesia Key At London Conference

LONDON, September 13, (DPA).—Tough bargaining seemed to be in progress Monday night at the Commonwealth conference over the positions taken by the African countries and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson on the Rhodesia issue.

A strict news black out to prevent any leakages was upheld during the two afternoon Commonwealth delegates sessions as previously on the Wilson speech, but according to so far unconfirmed reports the British Prime Minister is said to have recognised in his address that Rhodesia could only become independent under a government

responsible to the will of the population.

An African majority government prior to independence was said to have been rejected by Wilson with the argument that this would render impossible any future contacts with the white minority government of Premier Ian Smith in Rhodesia.

According to some sources, Wilson broached the idea to suggest to Smith the forming of a new but not independent government which would, for the time being, continue to be led by the white minority, but was to include Africans, too, and come under the authority of the British Governor.

Wilson was also said to have expressed his willingness to ask the United Nations for mandatory sanctions regarding such important Rhodesian export goods as asbestos, chromium, and iron.

Conference observers believe that Wilson's attitude on the question of majority government is not considered good enough by the Africans who would now try to urge him for more far-reaching definitions, and to say in particular what he meant when he spoke of the "government responsible to the will of the population."

Zambian Foreign Minister Simon Kapwepwe will leave the conference later today to fly to Lusaka and talk to President Kenneth Kaunda.

A high-ranking British official flew to Salisbury Monday night to inform British Governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs about Wilson's suggestions.

New UAR Govt. Will Follow Old Policy

CAIRO, September 13, (Ceteka).—Within one year two governments have changed hands in the United Arab Republic.

The former government of Premier Mohieddin was considered provisional in the sense that its term of office was limited to the fulfilment of several urgent tasks.

Mohieddin, reputed to be a hard-willed man was commissioned to make a detailed analysis of the results of the first UAR five-year development programme and on the basis of his findings to start the consistent application of the scientific approach to the economic and social programmes of UAR society in the mid-sixties.

Claims that Mohieddin's nomination as UAR Premier indicates a possible change of course from the building of a socialist society as the national aim of the United Arab Republic, have proved to be entirely unfounded. During his brief but intensive period of activity Mohieddin's government clearly strove for the strengthening of the economic basis for this aim—nationalisation of the industry.

For the first time in the history of the United Arab Republic, numerous important nation-wide conferences were held, during the rule of Mohieddin's government, with the purpose of raising the industry to a more expert level and introducing greater discipline.

Gemini 11 Blasts Off; Link Up With Agena Performed

HOUSTON, TEXAS, September 13, (DPA).—America's Gemini 11 astronauts sped to the world's swiftest rendezvous with an Agena rocket on Monday and zipped through a series of tests with the captured vehicle.

About 40 minutes after the historic linkup, command pilot Charles Conrad disconnected

from the Agena as planned, and astronaut Richard Gordon took the controls to perform a second docking.

It was the first time two dockings had been achieved on a single flight.

The dramatic 80-minute chase of the Agena set the stage for astronaut Gordon's 107-minute space walk later today, a work-filled venture that is to include practice with a space wrench and bring the Agena and Gemini together with a 30 metre line.

The men were instructed to try to get in a full eight hours of sleep in preparation for the strenuous extra-vehicular activity.

Meanwhile according to an AP report Gemini 11's smoke barely cleared the launch pad Monday before technicians began making preparations for the windup of America's two-man Gemini flights—Gemini 12—now scheduled to blast off Oct. 31.

Minister Inspects Road

MAZARI SHARIF, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—Work on improving and repairing the Mazari Sharif-Bandari Tashgozar road which began 10 days ago in Balkh province is proceeding rapidly.

So far eight kilometres of the road which is seven metres wide has been completed.

Eng. Ahmadullah, the Minister of Public Works, accompanied by Khawzak, the commander of the Labour Corps inspected the progress of the work yesterday morning.

Mohammad Hussain Masa, the Governor of Balkh, was also present. The 67 kilometer road includes 13 kilometres of road which is frequently drifted with sand.

Centre Of Islamic Learning For Women Established Here

KABUL, September 13, (Bakhtar).—A centre for higher Islamic learning for women has been established in the College of Theology. Twenty women are enrolled.

Some girls graduated from several schools have enrolled in the centre which opened at the beginning of the academic year last April. The formation of the centre was approved by the University's Senate last week.

The centre aims at training women to teach theology and Islamic law in girls' schools. Some of the women graduates, who will have earned B.A. degrees, will also teach Arabic.

Some of the graduates will also help produce religious publications where there is now a lack of technical personnel. A number of Islamic subjects will be taught at the centre, Abdul Satar Seerat the dean of the college said.

In the preparation of the syllabus the subjects taught at the Al Azhar University in Cairo have been considered carefully. But, of

Daily Health Programmes Set For Students Here

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—The Health Department of the Ministry of Education has scheduled a daily programme of filmshows and speeches for the students of Kabul schools.

Dr. Hassan Ali, president of the department, said such programmes will also be presented in the provinces by mobile units travelling around the country.

The programme aims to help the students use their spare time usefully and meaningfully by watching health films and listening to discussions on various health matters on one hand and to promote hygiene among the student body and keep them informed about various diseases on the other.

Yesterday one hundred Isteqlal school students heard a speech and watched a film under this programme.

Farah's Deputy Reports Reservoir Planned By Govt.

FARAH, September 13, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Hakim Spin, Farah's representative in the Wolesi Jirgah, yesterday cited the government's plans for building of a reservoir on the Farah River as an example of Maiwandwal's government's attempts to achieve balanced growth in the country.

He also extended the best wishes and greetings of His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to his electorate. In return several persons, from amongst the audience, expressed their gratitude for His Majesty the King's affection for the people and the government's close cooperation with the people. They showed readiness to help implement all the government's plans which are planned for the good of the people.

Border Incident Rioting Kills 3 In Khartoum

KHARTOUM, Sept. 13, (DPA).—A large crowd demonstrated Monday in Khartoum against the African Republic of Chad in the wake of border incidents last week in which three Sudanese were killed and seven wounded.

Relations between Sudan and Chad had increasingly deteriorated in the past months.

Sudanese Interior and Defence Minister Nigdalla Monday inspected Hamlet in western Sudan and its defence installations.

The Minister had accused the Chad armed forces of having attacked the Hamlet and killed the three persons.

Chad had closed its border with Sudan last month because of the deterioration of relations.

President Tombalbaye of the Chad Republic had accused the Sudanese government of having supported "aggressive acts" by Chad political emigrants against the Republic.

The charge had been energetically rejected in Khartoum.

Ghana Launches Sweeping Judiciary Reforms

ACCRA, Sept. 13 (DPA).—Ghana's government Monday dismissed the country's judges and magistrates to start a sweeping reform of the judiciary system.

According to a statement by the ruling national liberation council of Joseph Ankrah, the move was made to weed out all judges who were appointed for political reasons only under the government of ousted President Kwame Nkrumah.

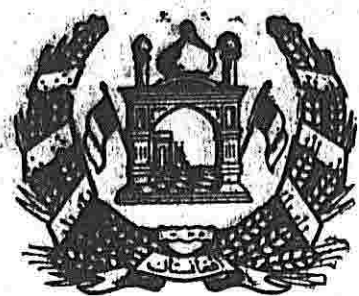
Most of them were Monday described as unsuitable for lacking the necessary ability, and some were branded as "corrupt."

All courts would now be unified under a chief justice to ensure an independent judiciary body.

Only legally qualified men of integrity and outstanding ability would be allowed to join the new judiciary system.

Barakzai Takes on New Duties

KABUL, September 13, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Ahad Barakzai, President of the house for destitutes, will simultaneously discharge duties in the Health and Social Services department and as secretary of the Red Crescent Society.



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Food For Thought

The highest possible stage in moral culture is when we recognise that we ought to control our thoughts.

—Charles Robert Darwin

New Step In Mechanising Agriculture

The provincial department of agriculture in Parwan province Sunday installed a wheat cleaning machine. The news reporting the installation said that the cost of operation will be met by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The farmers of the area will be able to clean their wheat free of charge.

The Ministry's decision to install such machines on experimental farms around the country will have a healthy impact on the quality of wheat and flour available in the markets in Kabul and in the provinces themselves.

Our farmers have been using primitive methods in raising, cleaning, and grinding their wheat. Although cleaning seed wheat may be considered an added bother by the farmers, is an important prerequisite to raising production.

It is encouraging that the Ministry has already installed similar equipment in several other provinces. Hopefully such machinery will eventually be available to all the farmers in the country.

Of course, installing it is not enough. The farmers must first be taught why it is important to clean their wheat and how to work the machinery. Special radio programmes and

agricultural extension workers are two ways in which the farmers may be taught about mechanised farming.

The implementation of such a scheme may take a long time but the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation must take such steps in order to put the country on the way to self-sufficiency in wheat production.

For how long the Ministry should run such machines free of charge for all the people in all the provinces remains to be seen. Perhaps the Ministry would eventually do well to impose a minor fee for cleaning wheat after the project meets with some success and its future use by the farmers becomes a certainty.

The fee collected could be invested in buying equipment for other areas. Besides, the people will be more likely to realise the real value of the service if they pay something for it.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation might also consider providing electric or diesel-run grinding machines. Farmers now are sometimes stranded with no way to turn their wheat into flour for sale on the markets.

These schemes are a small but important part of the development of mechanised farming which is so essential to increasing the productivity of agriculture in Afghanistan.

Observations On Prime Minister Maiwandwal's Progressive Democracy Speech

By Shafie Rahel

Part III

Another observation, perhaps more significant than those already mentioned, is the choice of a name for the philosophy. The connotations of progressive democracy are wide. The term is especially applicable to the conditions prevailing in Afghanistan.

With the opening of the Twelfth Afghan parliament in October 1965, the country began to feel the results of the new Constitution. As its provisions began to be applied, the life of democracy dawned.

Not very long has passed since the Parliament held its first session. Not very long has passed since the people learned for the first time about the freedom of expression, assembly, thought, and choice. Not very long has passed since the masses of the people began to learn about the ups and downs of democracy. The term progressive democracy is just beginning to attain connotations in this country.

As a young developing democracy, Afghanistan is bound by the conscience of its people, by their moral requirements, and by their true and innate sense of independence to strengthen democracy.

A true leader of the people is the one who boldly forms a front to fight against the forces that may weaken democracy, against the elements that are likely to jeopardise the healthy growth of

freedom, against the influences that may try to uproot the values of the Constitution with which the people have just gotten acquainted, and finally, against anything that would hinder the growth of the people of Afghanistan in any sphere of life.

We do have a democracy in Afghanistan now but we should not be self-complacent about it. Our democracy should progress.

A progressive democracy means three things:

—democracy means continual change, not the status quo.

—democracy means action, not a philosophy alone.

—democracy, as a general principle, may take special forms given the conditions in a country.

Where, one may ask, does progressive democracy stop?

The answer to the question is clear. Democracy is a continuous, never ending human endeavour to integrate the individual into the society in which he lives.

A survey of the history of democracy—which will be made by this author in subsequent articles—shows that democracy has moved from one stage to the next, from one form to another, each time changing face and colour—but always remaining the same in substance.

Another point to be noted in the text of the Prime Minister's

speech is the arrangement of chapters.

It alternates between the general and the particular. The first general statement is the preamble which deals very briefly with what is in the text. A preamble is the traditional way of introducing a philosophy. It also throws light on the need for the philosophy. A preamble, from the point of view of constitutional history, is not a pledge, a commitment, or even a main part of the original philosophy. But whatever theory one reads—from Bentham's utilitarianism to Mill's individualism, from Rousseau's general will to Hegel's dialectical materialism—one finds the customary introduction, call it what you like.

The preamble to the philosophy of progressive democracy which in some ways resembles the wording of the preamble to the Afghan Constitution gives the highlights of the whole theory.

Another salient feature of the philosophy of progressive democracy is the "particularism" found in it. Although a superficial study seems to show that most of the wording is general in character, many concrete proposals for improving the life of the people of Afghanistan are set forth in the address.

Emphasis On Self-Help In Aid Programmes

In much of the developing world of the Near East and South Asia the average worker next year will earn a sum amounting to about \$100 for each member of his family.

It can be predicted with equal certainty that population growth will whittle down that average sum by 2.5 percent before the year is ended unless his country's development process can somehow increase the national income.

Confronted by these awesome realities of world poverty and population growth, the U.S. foreign assistance programme sometimes appears woefully inadequate to the task it has assigned itself. If the total cash appropriation anticipated for the coming year were to be distributed around the world, for instance, it would simply add one dollar to each person's annual wealth. The U.S. food-for-peace programme could add almost another dollar.

In this contest, the U.S. aid programme can become meaningful only if it is selective in its targets and resolutely tied to the principles of self-help wherever it is administered.

The programme proposed for the fiscal year 1967, for instance, will be devoted largely to the advancement of 20 countries ranging alphabetically from Afghanistan to Vietnam. Countries which do not appear on this list are either self-supporting—such as Japan and the European nations—or incapable of absorbing substantial amounts of aid by virtue of the fact that they are just now embarking on developing programmes. Some, like Taiwan and Israel, were once U.S. aid recipients but they are now able to turn to give some assistance to others.

The greater emphasis on self-help was enunciated by Presi-

dent Johnson in his 1966 special message to the Congress on foreign aid. The President, moreover, made it explicit that even the food-for-peace programme must be related to internal agricultural improvements since the United States very clearly can no longer continue to feed a major portion of the developing world.

Improved agricultural methods, encouragement to private enterprise, population controls and the willingness of a recipient nation to expand its own resources have long been considered by U.S. economists as key elements in any development programme. Significantly, all four of these are emphasised in the five-year plan now being discussed within the government of India.

The significance lies in the fact that India is not only the most populous of the free world nations, it has in its short history of independence grappled with the most formidable economic problems to confront any new nation. Together with Turkey and Pakistan, it is the largest target of U.S. aid in the area. India, moreover, has made some striking gains in some areas of self-help, notably in education. In just 15 years, Indian school enrollment at all levels has grown from 25 million to more than 60 million students. Senior high school enrollment has quadrupled and university registration tripled. Attendance in engineering and technical schools has grown sevenfold.

David Bell, who until recently headed the U.S. Agency for International Development, pointed out last April 16 that the need for increased agricultural production everywhere must be viewed not only in terms of human hunger. It must be con-

sidered in terms of opportunities for healthy, well-educated children and healthy, long-lived mothers. But Bell made clear that aid is not blindly welded to the proposition that all energies must be addressed towards better farming methods. Some countries—he cited Japan as an example—can feed their people best by improving and expanding their industrial base since their agricultural potentials are limited.

Nor is population control necessarily a nation's first concern. Iran, for instance, is far from being over-populated. On the other hand, India, the United Arab Republic and many of the Latin American countries are finding that their development efforts are largely frustrated by the birth problem.

Self-help as a condition of U.S. assistance is not of course new. It is, however, getting new emphasis as the resources of the programme diminish in relation to the task. In the next fiscal year the 20 nations receiving the bulk of the U.S. aid will invest, on an average, six dollars of their own for every dollar from the United States. As important as the sacrifice is, equally vital is the willingness of government to spend money where it will do the most good, even when the expenditure brings no immediate economic gains.

In its recent presentation to Congress the U.S. Aid Agency was able to point to some significant accomplishments in the Near East and South Asia. Among them:

—The people of Turkey are putting up 60 percent of the cost of a 340 million dollar dam and power-irrigation project. U.S. aid is furnishing 12 percent, other free world donors 28 percent.

(Continued on page 4)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* carried a letter to the editor sent by Mohammad Osman Atmar from the College of Medicine in Nangarhar asking why provincial students do not benefit from the American Field Service programmes. It is perfectly understandable, said the letter, that the AFS scholarships should go to the brightest students. That is why the top three eleventh class graduates are selected for this purpose, but they come only from the high schools in the capital. This is also understandable because the graduates should have a basic knowledge of English to make use of the AFS scholarships. Perhaps the students from Nejat and Isteglal high schools get similar chances from the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

What is not understandable, the letter continued, is the fact that no student from the provinces has been awarded any of these scholarships even though some of the provincial schools have English as a foreign language and follow exactly the same curriculum. The top graduates from the eleventh class in the provinces should be as good as their counterparts in the capital. It is hoped, concluded the letter, that the concerned authorities will not continue to allow such discrimination against the provincial students.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Mohammad Younus Hairan on the need to strengthen the National Fund. The rich people, it said, should perform the function of a heart in society. They should take the blood and then release it. If a heart starts taking blood and not giving it back to the body the man in question will die. The same is true of the society. Donating towards public welfare, said the article, is also in keeping with Islamic tenets and traditions.

The article then mentioned the fact that almost all the khalfis have urged the well-to-do people to help the weak and the needy as they did themselves. The paper devoted its editorial to discussing the problems of construction materials and building contractors.

There is every reason to believe that in the years to come there will be more construction in the capital as well as in the provinces, it said. As things are at present there is no set price or standard of quality to be observed in construction material.

Building contractors through the years, have resorted to a variety of tricks to deceive and trap inexperienced people who wanted to build small and large houses, apartments etc.

Often one contractor with no proper organisation to support him undertakes the construction work on many buildings simultaneously with the result that within a few years he becomes very rich at the expense of the houseowners. The situation needs the urgent attention of the authorities, emphasises the editorial.

Anis carried a letter to the editor signed Sardar Mohammad Zahir calling on the Ministry of Information

and Culture to study the possibility of expanding the *Tollo-e-Afghan*, a daily which appears in the province of Kandahar. At the moment this paper is about one third of the daily *Anis*. The province is rapidly advancing with a growing literacy index. It would therefore be appropriate if the only newspaper published in the province was enlarged so that more information and general knowledge and entertainment material could be channelled to the people.

WORLD PRESS

A new afternoon newspaper in New York, *The World Journal Tribune*, rolled off the presses Monday after a 140-day delay caused by labour troubles.

The paper, with an initial press run of 900,000, is the result of a merger between the *New York Herald Tribune* and two afternoon papers, the *World Telegram and Sun*, and the *Journal American*.

The World Journal Tribune was to have first appeared on April 25, but contract difficulties involving 10 separate trade unions delayed publication. The editorial of the Nigerian government newspaper *Morning Post* pleaded Sunday with all Nigerians and those representing various regions at Monday's crucial national talks, to ensure Nigeria does not disintegrate.

Leaders of Nigeria's main regions met here on Monday to discuss the revision of the constitution and an early return to civil administration following two army revolts within seven months.

The paper warned all Nigerians to realise that repercussions of a break-up of the country would be "too calamitous for words" and said that the immediate economic results would be "hunger and strife".

Morning Post said editorially that even the slightest link should be maintained among the component regions of Nigeria, urging that if the ballot box is considered deterrent to sustaining unity it could be discarded and a different system of keeping Nigeria's united entity evolved.

In conclusion the paper said: "Our dead are enough sacrifice, out of their ashes ought to emerge a true and lasting union".

In the USSR the current subscription to periodicals, was the subject of a *Pravda* leading article on Sept. 10. The newspaper states that 7,700 newspapers and about 4,000 magazines are now published in the Soviet Union. Their total

circulation is almost 220 million copies.

These figures, the article says, are a good illustration of the high cultural level of the Soviet people.

President Makarios of Cyprus is to hold three-day talks with top representatives of the United Arab Republic in mid-September, the *Cairo Al-Ahram* reported Monday.

The newspaper says, that Cypriot Foreign Minister Spyros Kyrianiou is to accompany his president to the Cairo talks, which will be held "within the framework of consultations between non-aligned countries".

Britain is about to offer Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, a new inducement to come to terms, writes the diplomatic correspondent of the *Sunday Express* of London on Monday.

In a bid to break the deadlock, he writes, the new Commonwealth secretary, Herbert Bowden, is instructing Britain's delegates to put it forward when they resume their talks in Salisbury next week. The delegates, two Commonwealth ministry officials, Duncan Watson and Oliver Wright, will say that, provided Smith tears up his unilateral declaration of independence, the British government will no longer insist on a period of direct British rule when a new Rhodesian constitution is worked out. Instead, they will say, it will agree to the setting up of an interim Rhodesian government—to include Smith and some of his ministers as well as white "liberals" and Africans.

The British proposal, it is expected, will doubtless require that Rhodesia's governor and Lardner-Burke, Minister of Law and Order, are specifically excluded from the interim government. Downing Street regards these two as the hard core of white supermajorities. But Britain will agree that African nationalist extremists should be excluded too.

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What Keep Colonialism From Dying?

In 1919, the imperialist powers had colonial possessions covering an area of 104.5 million square kilometres. Though this has been reduced to 9.3 million square kilometres, colonialism still maintains sway over a total of 45.8 million people in dozens of countries and territories.

Fighting continues in the Portuguese colonies—Angola, Mozambique, "Portuguese" Guinea, in British possessions in South Arabia and above all in Vietnam. European colonialists are striving to perpetuate their rule over the peoples in South Africa and Rhodesia. In a number of liberated countries the imperialist powers are involved in conspiracies, sabotage, coup d'etat in attempts to establish social and political orders favourable to them.

What makes possible colonialism's survival? How can a small country like Portugal, for instance, hold 22 million kilometres of African territories, 22 times its own size?

Imperialism, with its considerable resources from decades of colonial rule has definite possibilities for contracting the national-liberation movement. The strength of the colonial power is augmented to no small degree by collective colonialism.

This means, in effect, that the imperialist powers support each other. Though there is a continuous struggle between the bigger monopolies and cartels for the sources of overseas pro-

fits, when it gets down to the suppression of the peoples fighting for freedom the imperialists act as an organised group. This was the case at the time of the tripartite aggression in Egypt in 1956, and during the Belgian-US-British interference in the Congo when the Lumumba Government assumed power. The same thing can be seen in Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique, the South African Republic and in other Asian and African areas.

The system of collective colonialism rests on a variety of agreements of a military and political character. It is US weapons that are supplied through NATO channels to Salazar's punitive detachments. In 1965, the Pentagon spent 138 million dollars on its various military undertakings in Africa.

The Salazar army in Angola and Mozambique has automatic rifles, jet fighter planes, jet bombers and army lorries. There is a socio-economic foundation and mutual support among the colonialists. The biggest concerns operating in Asia and Africa are owned, as a rule, by monopolists of many countries.

Thus, the international oil consortium which profits from the oil of countries of the Near and Middle East belongs jointly to American, British and other European capitalists. The two biggest companies operating in tropical Africa, the Anglo-American corporation of South Africa and De and

Beers Consolidated Mines also represent the interests of a number of imperialist powers. Thus, the help the colonialists render each other in business engenders their collective crimes against the peoples.

However, they cannot save the colonial system. The inevitability of its downfall is an objective law of our day. This is made clear by the vast changes that have occurred in Asia, Africa and Latin America in the two post-war decades.

World socialism's growing might and the successes of anti-imperialist forces are building up real, international opportunities for colonialism's complete destruction. The present international front of struggle against collective colonialism, for the final destruction of this cruel system of slavery is extremely wide. In one section you find heroic battles being waged by the awakened peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in another, the devoted actions of the international working class and its most important creation—the world socialist commonwealth. All sectors of the anti-imperialist front are closely inter-related because they face a common enemy—imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism.

The unity and solidarity of peoples have always been a mighty instrument of struggle against imperialist alliances blocs. (NEW TIMES).

Kandahar Fruit Co. Seeks Wider Markets For Products: Foreign Investment Likely

A great variety of fruit has been grown in Afghanistan. And from time immemorial it has been one of the main exports of the country.

In the past neighbouring countries constituted major markets for Afghan fruits both fresh and dried. However, in those days the amount of fresh fruit exported was limited due to lack of modern means of transport. Now that modern means of transport both surface and air, are available Afghan fruits are not only being exported to neighbouring countries but they have also found their way to the other parts of world such as Europe and United States.

For some time Afghan fruits did not sell at a good price on world markets. This was because the fruits were not properly sorted and packed. But Afghan fruit exporters later found out that with a little care through applying modern methods they could improve their products which not only brought them more money but also gained a place for Afghan fruit on the world market.

However, the Afghan businessmen dealing with fruit did not limit their scope of activities. They wanted to exploit this product in all possible ways. In conformity with the First-Five-Year Development Plan in 1959 the cornerstone of a fruit tanning factory was laid in Kandahar, where many different kinds of fruit are grown in

abundance. At the end of 1961 at a total cost of 62 million afghanis the factory was erected and the machines installed. The factory and its premises cover an area of 21 acres four kilometres northeast of Kandahar city.

The Kandahar Fruit Company has an annual output of four million tins of conserved fruits and if the factory keeps up this pace its impact on the growth of the country's economy will be considerable.

The factory is considered to be one of the best equipped of its kind. It includes sorting, packing and other machinery which has been installed by the Kandahar Fruit Company through credit from Czechoslovakia. The number of employees, ranges from 300 to 800 depending on the time of year.

The Kandahar fruit plant makes use of apricots, peaches, pears, apples and pomegranates. Syrup, juice and compote are the main products of the Kandahar plant.

With its large capacity, the Kandahar fruit factory, will not only provide fruits for the country but also bring in foreign currency through exports.

At present three-fourth of the products of the factory are exported and the remaining quarter is being consumed within the country.

It is hoped that with the assistance of the government, which has always been rendered, to strengthen the financial status of the factory, it will be able to further increase

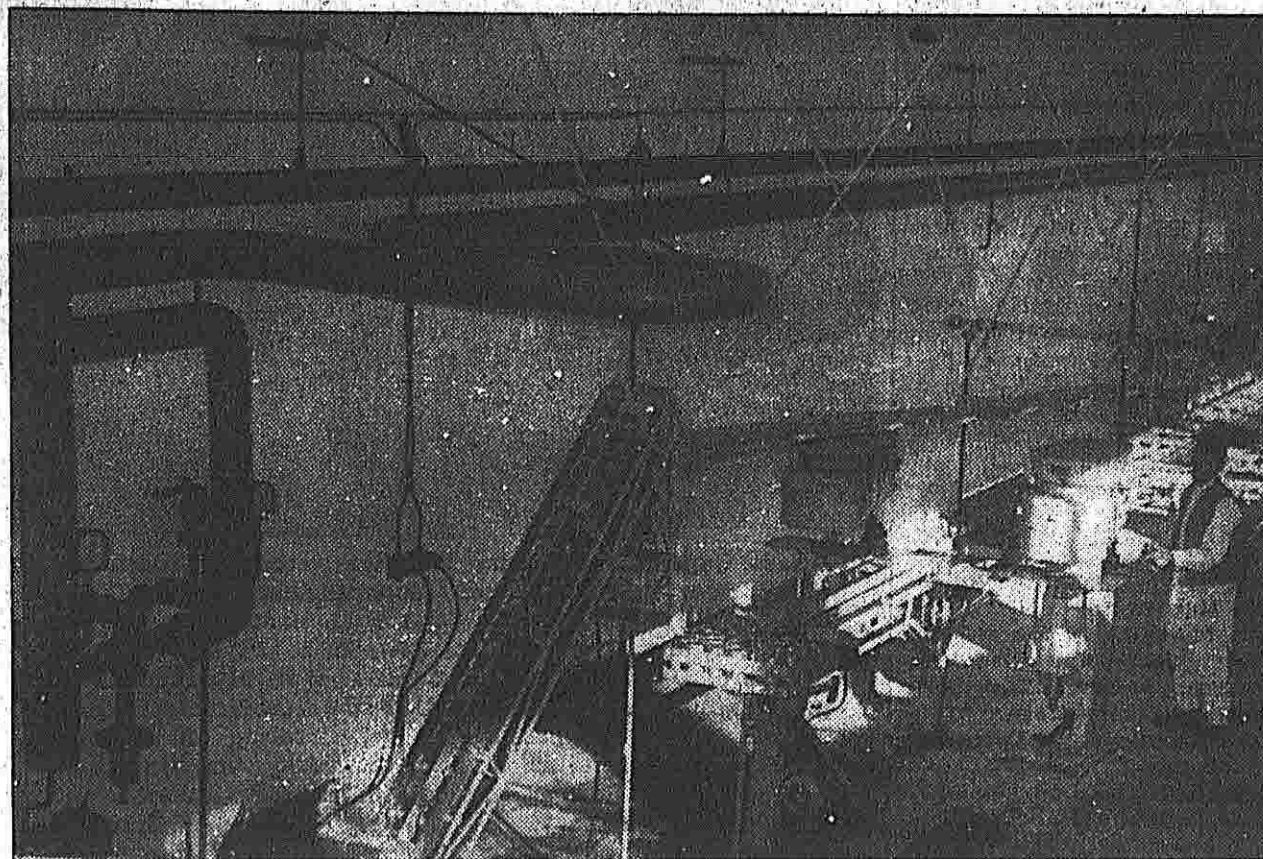
of keen interest here in the factory's production to meet the need of the local market as well as export a large amount to world markets, said Noor Mohammad, sales representative of the factory in Kabul.

In the light of the government's desire for the development of trade and export the Ministry of Commerce with the cooperation of the Ministry of Mines and Industries has established contacts with some foreign firms to explore possible markets for the products of the Kandahar fruit factory, said Noor Mohammad.

Answering a question about the possibility of exporting conserved fruits to southeast Asia, Western Europe and the United States, Noor Mohammad said: For this purpose the Ministry of Commerce has negotiated with some Asian, European and American countries particularly West Germany, the United States and India. As result the representatives of some commercial companies have already arrived in Afghanistan and are busy studying the subject in Kandahar. It is expected that, with due attention from the government, these foreign commercial companies will express their interest investing in the Kandahar Fruit Factory aimed at its further development, noted Noor Mohammad.

At present the factory has two sales shops, in Kandahar and Kabul. However, it intends, on the basis

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY



A section of the fruit canning factory in Kandahar.

products, to open new sales shops in Balkh and Herat provinces so that they can get inexpensive fruit, reported Noor Mohammad.

Since fresh fruit generally constitute the raw material needed by the factory, therefore, it can be said that 58 per cent of materials

essential for the plant is provided within the country, claimed Noor Mohammad.

The factory operates only for six months that is from June through November when it is the season for fruits. During the rest of the year the machines are cleaned and made ready

for next operation, said Noor Mohammad. While the factory is in full-scale operation two foreign experts help the Afghan workers. Four students from Kandahar Ahmad Shah School were sent Czechoslovakia for further studies in this field. Three are back working at the factory.

Afghan Karakul Goes On Sale In London Auction

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—At the September auction this year in London 76,000 Afghan karakul were sold. Likewise, for the first time 3,000 fawn karakul, known as Afghan Golden Brown, were sold. Abdul Ghafar Reja, the President of Karakul Trade Development in disclosing this said although the market was confined due credit limitations by the British government, however, Afghan karakul sales were satisfactory.

More than 76,000 Afghan karakul skins were sold for \$464,000. About 95 per cent of the first grade black karakul and 29 per cent first grade gray karakul were sold. Most of the Teqar karakul did not go to auction because there was less demand for it, Reja added.

Reja also said the fawn karakul, exported for the first time in high quality was all sold. The average price was \$21.42.

ACU Produces Concrete Bricks

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—The concrete casting plant of the Afghan Construction Unit produces 32 different kinds of concrete bricks. The monthly output of the plant exceeds 40,000 bricks.

The products of the plant are being used by both governmental and non-governmental departments in their construction work.

The concrete casting plant is equipped with modern machinery. Sixteen people are employed by it.

In addition to this plant, the Afghan Construction Unit has a well-equipped carpentry shop which makes not only materials needed for building construction but also produces furniture in different designs.

Concrete Bricks Exports To Europe

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—In the first five months of 1966 (March 22 through August 22, 1966) the Carpet Company has exported 38,556 square metres of carpets and rugs to the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. Last year in the same period the exports of the company totaled 40,054 square metres.

The Carpet Company was established six years ago with a capital of 2,500,000 afghanis. The carpets and rugs exported by the company are of different quality and kinds, explains Sayyed Abdullah Azemi, the vice president of the company. The carpets from Aqcha, which have good quality and colour, have a good market in foreign countries, for instance.

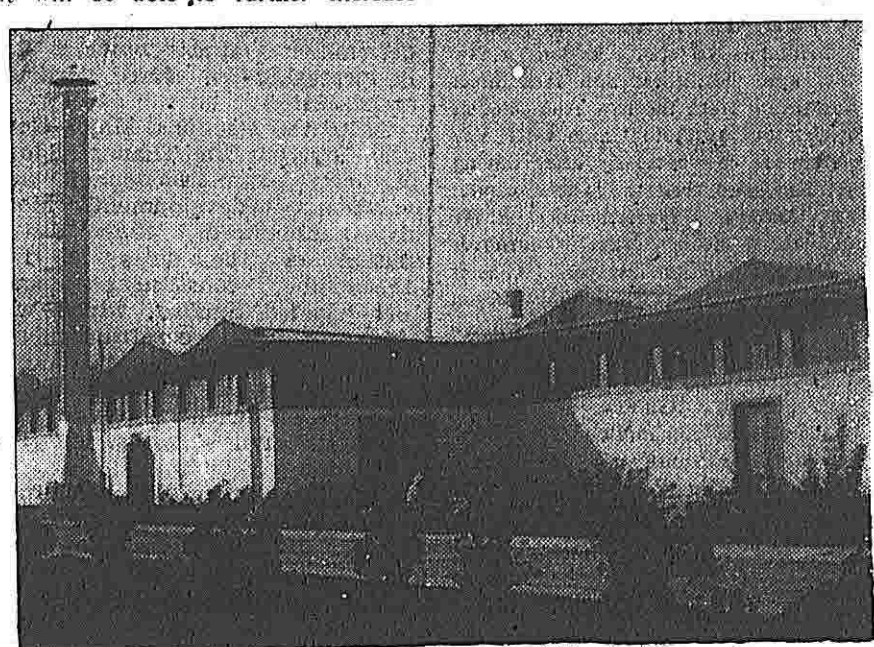
The company has branches in Mazari for some carpet weavers. It also makes advance payments to some of them, says Azemi.

The company has branches in Nazari-Sharif, Aqcha, Andkhoi, Daulat Abad, Mari Chaq, and Herat.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Sept. 13.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanis.

Af. 73.50	(per one U.S. dollar)	74.00
Af. 205.80	(per one Pound Sterling)	207.20
Af. 1837.50	(per hundred German Mark)	1850.00
Af. 1487.85	(per hundred French Franc)	1497.98



General view of the factory's building.

Adopting The Metric System

One of the pavilions at this year's Jashen exhibition which attracted many visitors was that of the Ministry of Commerce displaying samples of weights and measures.

It was in 1918 the metric system was first introduced in Afghanistan. It was applied to the system of measuring length and to money.

Since this system has been in use in Afghanistan for more than 40 years therefore the government has decided that the metric system should also be applied to weights in all areas of the country. Now at least the weight of a seer varies from city to city.

On the basis of this decision the Ministry of Commerce appointed a committee including a foreign expert who has come to Afghanistan under the UN technical assistance programme to carry out a survey of weights in Kabul. He has surveyed the scales used by shopkeepers and found that one seer in Kabul is equal to 16 pounds or 7055 grammes, said an official of the Ministry of Commerce.

In 1963, too, a committee of re-

presentatives of the Defence, Commerce, and Finance Ministries as well as Kabul University and Kabul Municipality and three foreign advisors, was assigned to study the weights in use in Kabul and make a decision about changing the present weights into kilogramme system, the official recalled. The committee decided that one seer of Kabul is equal to 7066 grammes. Since then the Ministry of Defence follows the same system.

A foreign expert who has been closely working with the Ministry of Commerce since 1962 and has carried out intensive studies on weights in use in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, and Balkh, believes that at least another four years is needed before the weights in kilogramme system are entirely introduced throughout Afghanistan.

The provisions and distribution of weights in metric system is not a difficult task and the Jangalak Factories is already busy producing such weights, he said.

Finance Ministry Officials Make Study Tour In Iran, Turkey, Lebanon

Following is a report by a 3-man official delegation recently visited Lebanon, Iran and Turkey under the auspices of USAID to study the financial and banking systems in these three countries.

The delegation included Zia Hamayoun Noorzai, president of the treasury and S. Kazimi, president of revenues departments at the Ministry of Finance, and G. H. Jawini, director of foreign trade in D'Afghanistan Bank.

Recently a group of financial officials from the Ministry of Finance had the pleasure of participating in a programme to travel to Iran, Lebanon and Turkey to study and observe the working of the financial and monetary institutions in these countries. The trip was undertaken with the understanding that such trips not only enhance the knowledge and appreciation of problems as well as policies but also promote good will and friendship between the people of similar professions in these countries.

With the financial sponsorship of USAID the group first stopped in Tehran and met with the officials of the Central Bank, the National Bank, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Finance. The purpose behind these discussions with the responsible individuals was to get a first-hand knowledge of how Iran is approaching the following matters which are of immediate

interest and concern in Afghanistan:

1. The budgetary set up and structure and the allocation of revenue between current and investment expenditures. This also includes a study of the source of revenue both from inside and outside the country as well as various forms of taxation both direct and indirect.
2. The working relations of the commercial banks with the central bank and the relation of the Central Bank to the Ministry of Finance.
3. The banking law of the country, its scope and procedures with regard to monetary policies of the country.
4. Policies and administrative procedures with regard to issuance of government short-term and long-term bonds.
5. Regulations and law pertaining to foreign exchange earning and expenditures of the country.

With above topics in mind the group also held discussions at a high level with the officials in Lebanon and Turkey. A study of the development efforts in the countries we visited, makes more apparent that sound and cautious fiscal policies are of utmost importance.

We will keep the experiences of these countries in mind in making decisions concerning monetary and fiscal policy in connecting with implementing the Third Five Year Plan here.

Bonn's Efforts To Achieve Economic Stability

There can be no doubt that the brake applied by the Federal bank of issue has worked. Hectic economic activity has been superseded by a quieter trend. It is to be hoped that this will soon make its mark on prices. Viewed in the light Federal German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard was correct in stating in an interview with *Die Welt* that "the worst is now over."

In public expenditure, however, this is not yet the case. For the German Federal chancellor the worst has yet to come. He must argue with his ministers about the budget estimates for 1967.

CUPBOARDS BARE

Even many a public official has been forced by the bare cupboards in the capital market to come to the painful realization that the state's resources are not unlimited. Where the cash is not forthcoming projects must be shelved or even cancelled.

The epithet "stabilisation ruins" has been coined for public works temporarily brought to a halt. They are unmistakable signs that the time has come for a reappraisal of public expenditure. Admittedly other sectors will also have to limit their demands on the economy. They will have to get used to the fact that the head long development of the years of reconstruction is over, rates of increase are smaller and there is accordingly less to distribute.

Up till last summer politicians behaved as though revenue would continue to increase as rapidly as it had done in previous years. They had completely lost sight of the extent to which they had mortgaged the future by expenditure decisions. Rough estimates reveal that the Federation will be short of 25,000 million marks in the next four years up till 1970. Whether by intention or by design the Federal States will have a deficit twice as large. Local government authorities have also

overstretched their resources.

An increase in taxation is not the solution to this dilemma. Nonetheless many parliamentarians are still toying with the idea of higher taxes because "politics are impossible without them." Simple souls seem to imagine politics means spending more and more money.

Politics is only beginning to get more difficult. The burden of taxation cannot perceptibly be increased without having an adverse effect on competitiveness in foreign markets, on which no economy is more dependent than the Federal Republic's.

The public purse will have to descend to investigate seriously how the 100,000 million marks and more a year in revenue (almost a quarter of the national income) can most meaningfully be shared among the three levels of government, the Federation, the Federal States and local government authorities.

Two days before the last general election Federal German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard promised the electorate that the Federation would audit its accounts item by item and in particular reconsider the whole question of subsidies.

At the end of May the Bundestag, recalling past sins, unanimously called on the Federal subsidies, (which now amount to roughly 15,000 million marks, excluding tax concessions) by at least 500 million marks in the 1967 budget. Here the worst has clearly yet to come.

As yet inadequate proposals for the 1967 budget have been made by the five cabinet ministers commissioned to slash expenditure. Meanwhile the Federal cabinet has agreed in principle to increase expenditure by 7.2 per cent to 74,000 million marks next year.

EXCUSES NO HELP

This is not the neutral economic policy repeatedly and volubly promised. To spend more money the

Federation must either take away from others or finance by means of rising prices. Excuses and explanations do not help. There is no escaping the difficulty of keeping Federal expenditure within limits desirable from the viewpoint of a policy of stability.

The Federal German cabinet is still too used to being a committee to approve additional expenditure. Despite justifiable misgivings many doubtful items of expenditure have been approved to this very day. The explanation is simple enough. The minister so favoured cannot say no when requests of other ministers who helped him to his increase are debated by the cabinet.

If it is only a matter of shelving or reducing expenditure every minister operates as a rule according to the maxim: "Save what is mine and the Devil take the rest." As a precaution ministers mobilise civil service staff to avert cuts and may even ally themselves with the finance minister to slash other ministries' budgets, provided their own expenditure is unmoled.

In his own sphere, then, Erhard is by no means over the worst. It has well and truly yet to come. Cabinet meetings will show whether the Federation at least is to succeed in becoming a better watchdog over the expenditure of taxpayers' money. For Ludwig Erhard much is at stake. He will have to fight.

This is the taxpayers' hope. They have a series of promises and expect the exchequer to arrive at a sound, long-term expenditure policy. While admitting that he himself has not always behaved responsibly in respect of the economy, the taxpayer is not prepared to accept the same excuse from Ludwig Erhard, who knows so much better. *Die Welt*.

Industrial Bank Busy Encouraging Local, Foreign Investments

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—The founders and executive board of the Industrial Bank are busy attracting local and foreign investment in the bank. They are also making efforts to expand the bank and to create appropriate conditions for the development of industry through contacts with Ministries and interested local and foreign institutions.

Dr. Mohammad Aman, the President of the Bank, in disclosing this said yesterday that the total capital of the Industrial Bank will reach 400,000,000 afghanis this year per cent of the capital will be provided through local investment and the remaining 49 per cent will come from foreign investment, he added.

The Industrial Bank which was just recently established hopes to encourage and revive industries in Afghanistan which will be useful in the country's economic development, Dr. Aman says.

Referring to the law regulating trade, Dr. Aman points out that since this law is not comprehensive enough to regulate all the activities of the bank, the draft of a law regulating the development of industry is being prepared to supplement the law on trade. Its provisions are similar to laws in other countries.

An industrial bank does not function under the same conditions as other banks do, therefore, industrial banks in any country need assistance from the government, Dr. Aman says.

Negotiations have been carried out regarding the draft law regulating the activities of the Industrial Bank as well as the bank's constitution and other questions relating to the bank's establishment with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development the World Bank and other institutions, Dr. Aman adds.

Cooperation Among FRG's Cars Manufacturers

Small and large in West German car manufacturing are coming together. Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz have announced the long expected legal details, whereby they set up a joint company, each allocating to its capital of DM 24 million. For the present, things are to be left at this with the new company providing the framework for joint research and development, and also for co-ordination of

selling and servicing. There is no serious question of a merger in the foreseeable future, although once the dominating figure of Professor Nordhoff is no longer there, Daimler might be less fearful of complete absorption by VW than it is now.

Two of West Germany's smallest car manufacturers may be much quicker off the mark than Volkswagen and

Pashtany Bank Makes Af. 20 M. Investment

KABUL, September 13, (Bakhtar).—The High Council of the Pashtany Forwarding Bank approved investing in a share of 20,000,000 afghanis in the Industrial Bank yesterday.

The high council of bank also made decisions regarding the budget of a branch to be opened in Farjabad Province, opening a trade branch in Tokyo making an agreement on importing and exporting goods between Afghanistan and Austrian company, an appointment of a board of directors for the Pashtany Forwarding Company Limited in Karachi.

The Council elected Abdullah Yafali, Finance Minister, President and Dr. Noor Ali, the Commerce Minister as acting president of the bank's High Council at the afternoon meeting.

The Council also studied and made decisions on proposals submitted by Janat Khan Ghawral, the President of Pashtany Bank.

Daimler-Benz. An agreement has recently been concluded between the Bavarian, BMW (Bayerischen Motorwerke) and Hans Glas GmbH (also a Bavarian company), which provides for consolidation of the sales organizations of the two firms and the extension of this co-operation into other spheres. Despite vigorous denials, this step may soon lead to amalgamation

World Briefs

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, (DPA).—United Nations officials have collected \$2,324 for victims of the recent earthquake catastrophe in eastern Turkey. UN Secretary U Thant today presented the money to Turkish UN Ambassador Orhan Earli.

OTTAWA, Sept. 13, (DPA).—Canadian exports during the first seven months of this year amounted to \$5,641,600,000, an increase of 17.3 per cent over comparable 1964 figures. Imports totalled \$5,507, an increase of 14.7 per cent.

SAIGON, Sept. 13, (DPA).—A Brazilian air force plane landed in Saigon Monday with five tons of medicaments on board for S. Vietnam.

ADEN, Sept. 13, (DPA).—Authorities in Mukalla, the capital of the Kuwaiti Sultanate in the western Aden protectorate, have placed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the town following a bomb outrage which killed one person and injured twenty others.

Radio Aden also reported that three Arabs and a Maltese citizen were injured in Aden after a terrorist threw a hand grenade at a group of British soldiers today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, (AP).—The United States and the Philippines are expected to formalise an agreement this week reducing the term of U.S. military bases in the Philippines from 99 to 25 years.

The agreement among the items President Johnson and Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos will discuss at the White House in talks on Wednesday and Thursday. A communiqué will follow.

The 25-year term, officials said, would start from the time the new agreement is signed rather than be retroactive to 1947 when the original agreement was made.

Under the stresses of the Vietnam war an estimated 100,000 American navy men, airmen and soldiers are in the Philippines at the present time.

KARACHI, Sept. 13, (AP).—An eight-member Pakistani delegation left here Monday night to attend a Rann of Kutch tribunal meeting in Geneva Sept. 15.

Pakistan's Chief Council Manzur Qader, now in Ankara will join the delegation in Geneva Tuesday.

The tribunal was formed last year following mediation by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in the Rann of Kutch dispute between Pakistan and India.

LONDON, Sept. 13, (DPA).—Britain's Economics Minister Michael Stewart Monday appealed to the nations' housewives to report any increases in commodity prices for which shopkeepers fail to explain properly.

ATHENS, Sept. 13, (DPA).—Britain's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, George Thomson, yesterday had a one-hour meeting in Athens with Greek Prime Minister Stephanos Stephanopoulos, the Greek news agency Athenagene reported. It said they discussed European political questions, the Common Market and NATO. The Greek Premier gave his views on the Cyprus question.

MOSCOW, Sept. 13, A five-member British Trade Union Council (TUC) delegation arrived here Monday at the invitation of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions. During their five-day stay, the British unionists hope to learn what wages controls would be used in the Soviet Union to avert inflation.

ATHENS, Sept. 13, (DPA).—A grand parade of Greek and allied military units past King Constantine of the Hellenes and the supreme Commander of allied forces in Europe General Lyman Lemnitzer in Xanthi Monday concluded the NATO manoeuvre summer express in northern Greece. West German, Belgian, British and American troops took part.

BERKELEY, California, Sept. 13, (AP).—An earthquake shook a wide area of California and Nevada Monday.

Stockton, in the Central Valley, reported three quick jolts starting at 9:41 a.m. (1641 GMT). South Lake Tahoe, near the Nevada border and Reno both reported sharp tremors.

In the San Francisco bay area, it was felt mildly.

LONDON, Sept. 13, (DPA).—British Foreign Minister George Brown will have talks in Bonn with his West German counterpart Gerhard Schroeder on November 3-4, it was announced in Bonn and London Monday. The meeting will be part of regular consultations between the two governments. It will be Brown's first visit to Bonn.

VIENNA, Sept. 13, (DPA).—Czechoslovak President Antonin Novotny arrived in Sofia Monday at the head of a party and government delegation for five days of official talks on economic, cultural and international problems. The Bulgarian news agency B.T.A. reported.



Ariana Captain Mohammad Wali was recently presented with two certificates of accomplishment by Pan America's Project Director, Charles H. Bennett, in Kabul. Both certificates were from American Flyers Inc., of Ardmore, Oklahoma, where Captain Wali attended as a participant trainee under a USAID scholarship. One certificate was for passing his type rating on a DC-3 aircraft, and the other was for achieving his US FAA Air Transport Rating—the highest license awarded in the aviation industry. In making the presentation, Bennett commented that Captain Wali now joins the very select group of seven Ariana Captains who have also gained these high distinctions.

Captain Wali, 31 year old, from Kabul is married with one son, and started flying with Ariana Afghan Airlines eight years ago.

Marcos To Launch A Move To Keep U Thant At The UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Sept. 13, (Reuter).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines will launch a formal move in the General Assembly next week to draft U Thant for a second term as UN Secretary-General, it was announced last night.

S. P. Lopez, resident representative and former Foreign Secretary of the Philippines, told reporters that it was hoped to get the entire Afro-Asian group of delegations behind the drive. President Marcos is due to address the General Assembly on September 21, arriving directly from Washington after talks with President Johnson.

Lopez said President Marcos believed the Assembly should join in a unanimous move to persuade U Thant to accept a second term in office—especially at this critical juncture in world affairs.

The Philippine head of state felt that no one knew the magnitude of problems better than U Thant, who was the ideal person to head the United Nations, Lopez added.

Meanwhile political talks in the United Nations this week—the last before the opening of the 21st General Assembly opens on September 20—are expected to reach the stage of concrete probings with Secretary-General U Thant who caused what many have called a crisis by refusing to stay for a second term in office.

Too Short To Drive Stolen Car

SCHWABISCH HALL (W. Germany) Sept. 13.—Police Monday apprehended a ten-year old boy near this South German town who stole a car in Burghelm to visit his sister in a nearby village. But he ran out of petrol here and was caught by police when strolling through the town.

The youth, so small he had to stand up to change gears, was recently taken into custody in Wuerzburg for car-theft.

Singapore Trade Booms As Result Of Vietnam War

SINGAPORE, Sept. 13, (Reuter). Merchants in Singapore, which has a non-aligned foreign policy, are growing richer as a result of the Vietnam war.

A sudden unexpected flip has been given to the Singapore economy by heavy United States buying during the past seven months to fulfil the requirements of increased civil and military projects in South Vietnam.

In the first two months Singapore's exports to South Vietnam soared to 31,400,000 Malaysian dollars. (about 14,000,000). Singapore merchants estimate that current exports to South Vietnam, mainly of locally-manufactured goods, are at the rate of \$21,000,000 a month, or 12 per cent of the island's total export trade.

Shipping schedules show that sailings to South Vietnam ports have nearly doubled to cope with the increasing cargoes.

Airlines also report better profits as a result of Singapore's decision to allow United States servicemen from war-torn Vietnam to spend their spells of rest and recreation on the island. The goods most sought after by the United States in Singapore are building materials, steel plates and rods, metal containers, petroleum products, photographic supplies, lighters and beverages.

A big beverage company is estimated to have increased its profits by 20 per cent as a result of exports to S. Vietnam.

The increasing trade contacts between the United States and Singapore have come since the island's separation from the Malaysian Federation last September.

Singapore left-wing elements have been critical of the government's trade with South Vietnam, particularly its decision to allow American troops to spend their holidays in the country. They claim that this has an adverse effect at a time when the year-old nation is trying to project its non-aligned policy.

The first of such probings will take place when Security Council President, Soviet Deputy-Chief Nikolai Fedorenko, offers the usual monthly President's luncheon.

It will afford an opportunity for frank discussions between Security Council members and the Secretary-General about his intentions. This more or less unofficial occasion was chosen in order to avoid a premature official discussion in the Council.

It is the object of the probings to find out whether an official appeal of the Security Council to U Thant to stand would be of any use at all.

Insiders are wondering whether he would change his mind if none of the problems mentioned in his letter of resignation were tackled—chiefly Vietnam and the role of the UN in that dangerous conflict, the financial problem. The question is looming large as to whether the big powers will, at least to a certain degree, alter their stand to meet U Thant's demands.

Yesterday U Thant published his suggestions for closer cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). His report containing the suggestions was submitted to the General Assembly which opens on September 20.

U Thant called for representatives of the two bodies to be present at each others meetings, for permanent liaison between the two organisations, the exchange of information between the two secretariats, and technical co-operation regarding employment and training of officials for both organisations.

De Gaulle

Continued from Page 1 Several planes, apparently from Hawaii, were in the area of the Mururoa testing site and at least one American submarine was detected nearby, the sources said.

They said the U.S. navy's missiles tracking and recovery ship Richfield was also cruising at the edge of the test zone danger limit.

The sources also said the device exploded was in the 100-200 kiloton range—equivalent to 100,000 to 200,000 tons of conventional explosive—and the test was "clean" with practically no fallout.

President de Gaulle watched the explosion in the cruiser de Grasse only 12 km. (seven and a half miles) away and felt its heat on the back of his neck. He turned after the flash and watched the fireball through special dark glasses.

Eight hours after the explosion, the President flew over Mururoa, where the nuclear device had been suspended from a balloon.

Two further nuclear tests are planned in the present series.

US Planes Attack Sam Site For Sixth Day; Seats In S.V. Assembly Distributed

SAIGON, Sept. 13, (Reuter).—U.S. fighter bombers attacked a surface to air missile site in the southern part of North Vietnam for the sixth consecutive day yesterday, a military spokesman said here.

Air Force pilots reported destroying two sites and one missile-carrying vehicle on the ground, as well as starting two fires and setting off two explosions at the site, about 60 miles (90 km) northwest of the border between the two Vietnams.

U.S. navy pilots flying from the carrier Franklin Roosevelt yesterday bombed the Minh Binh military complex near the centre of the North Vietnamese coast, the spokesman said.

They damaged four anti-aircraft gun positions and set off an 8,000 feet (2,500 metre) high column of smoke from a storage area complex, he added.

The Viet Cong claimed Tuesday they "annihilated" nearly 600 South Vietnamese government troops in an ambush that lasted only 20 minutes on Sept. 8.

The claim was broadcast by

Hanoi's Vietnam news agency and monitored in Tokyo today. The agency gave this account: On the night of Sept. 7 the Viet Cong attacked the garrison of Loc, six kilometres northeast of Bong Son and wiped out an entire company of the 40th regiment.

Another Viet Cong unit attacked and destroyed a company of civil guards at Doc Church, at Nha Da, south of Phay My.

The next morning, on Sept. 8, two battalions of the 41st regiment were sent to the rescue. About noon this column fell into a Viet Cong ambush north of Phay My bridge.

The government column was cut off and a fierce close combat ensued. The leadership of the tactical group and of the first battalion were destroyed and the third battalion decimated.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union granted political asylum to a former United States Catholic priest, who went to the Soviet Union in protest against "American aggression" in Vietnam, "Tass" news agency reported Monday.

The agency said Harold M. Koch, 34, an unmarried teacher from Chicago, had been granted asylum after a request to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Tass did not state when and how he went to the Soviet Union.

The agency quoted Koch as telling the Soviet Foreign Ministry in his request for asylum that he protested, "against American aggression in Vietnam which is daily increasing in force, cruelty and injustice."

As to the elections, Major General Nguyen Duc Thang, South Vietnam's commissioner of revolutionary development, Monday announced the distribution of the seats in the 117-member constituent assembly, elected Sunday, which will draw up a new constitution.

He said those elected include 20 military men, seven doctors, five lawyers, 23 teachers, eight farmers, 18 civil servants, and one newsman.

Seventeen members of Provisional Councils elected last year were named to the constituent assembly, and of 19 women candidates, only one was elected. The total voting turnout was 4,274,000.

Nationwide, about two percent of the votes were declared invalid—although that percentage ran as high as 10 percent in the Buddhist centres of Hue and Da Nang, where opponents had suggested that citizens invalidate their votes as a form of protest.

Thang's report was applauded by a gathering, which included diplomatic representatives, newsmen and observers.

It was reported that the Viet Cong made 147 attempts to sabotage elections for a constituent assembly, according to official figures published Monday.

Reports from across the country showed more than 30 people were killed and 120 wounded in election-sabotage attacks. But despite mines, mortar-fire, grenades and sniping, polling in most areas was said to be over 80 per cent.

The government statement Monday said the rate of terrorist incidents in the immediate pre-election period was five times higher than usual. At least 18 Viet Cong had been killed in

clashes with security forces. The North Vietnam news agency, monitored in Singapore, said Monday the elections were conducted in an atmosphere of "brutal persecution."

"Up to half a million men the puppet army and police were mustered to make a house to house search and force the urban population to the polling booths," the agency said.

Three prominent South Vietnamese civilian politicians won seats in Monday's elections, a government spokesman said.

In Washington, U.S. State Department spokesman said Monday South Vietnam's voters have shown "a marked determination to get on with the job of building a nation even in the midst of war."

How Much Does She Talk?

OXFORD, England, Sept. 13, (Reuter).—Husbands who complain their wives talk too much may soon be able to prove it with a "chatterbox" device produced by an Oxford scientist.

The "chatterbox" is a miniature microphone and recording meter which is strapped to the throat and notes the amount of time each day the wearer spends talking.

The device may produce fascinating results for social psychologists, but its chief use will be in medicine for brain and speech specialists.

French Potholers Attempt To Break British Record

PARIS, Sept. 13, (DPA).—French potholers are going all out to break the 130 day record stay underground of British cave explorer David Lafferty.

A 25-year-old French woman, Emmanuelle Chameroy, Monday descended to her hundred-metre deep grotto in the southern Alps district of Audoubert to live in the cave for several months.

Only about 350 metres distant, French hotel owner, Jean Mairret, who is aiming at Lafferty's record completed 100 days underground in a neighbouring cave.

Two French potholers have already spent several months in the same cave inhabited by Miss Chameroy.

Woman cave explorer Josie Laures spent 89 days there, while Antoine Senné spent 126 days there during the winter of 1964-65.

The under-earth experiments are sponsored by the French Defence Ministry.

BUDAPAST, Sept. 13, (AP).—The Shah of Iran said Monday his government's efforts towards close cooperation with East European countries would not entail estrangement from the United States.

"Our friendship with the United States is no obstacle to rapprochement between Iran and East European countries," the Shah told a news conference held in conclusion of his one-week visit to Hungary which included talks with communist leaders. The Shah left Tuesday for Poland.

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